

LEPTOGLOSSIS AND NIEREMBERGIA (SOLANACEAE) IN TEXAS

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Two genera of Texas Solanaceae with salverform corollas are so strikingly similar to Polemoniaceae that at first glance they are apt to be mistaken for members of that family. Technically of course they differ in having simple style and stigma. They also differ in the conformation of the calyx, which is narrowly funnellform, so that there is considerable open space between it and the narrowly cylindrical corolla tube. In the Polemoniaceae which they resemble the calyx is appressed to the corolla tube or nearly so. It is an interesting example of recombinations of characters that *Bouchetia erecta* DC., another representative of Texas Solanaceae, has a flaring calyx closely resembling that found in the two genera here discussed, but its corolla tube also narrowly funnellform, so that the calyx fits closely against it. *Leptoglossis* and *Nierembergia* are represented in Texas by a single species each, the former native but currently passing under an incorrect name, the latter introduced and not previously reported as a wild plant for the state. They may be distinguished as follows.

Corolla tube abruptly swollen toward one side at summit; anther-bearing stamens 4, in two very unequal pairs, barely exerted; native (endemic in Val Verde County)	<i>Leptoglossis</i>
Corolla tube narrowly cylindrical to summit; anther-bearing stamens 5, equal or subequal, prominently exerted; cultivated and escaped	<i>Nierembergia</i>

LEPTOGLOSSIS TEXANA (Torrey) Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 12: 164. 1877. *Browallia texana* Torrey in Emory, Rept. U.S. & Mexican Boundary Survey 2: 156. 1859. "Near the mouth of the Pecos, September-October; Bigelow, Pope. (No. 535, Wright.)" (These specimens not seen, but several approximate topotypes examined: SMU, TU.) *Nierembergia viscosa* Torrey, ibid. p. 155. "Rocky hills, mouth of the Pecos, and on Devil's River, western Texas; Bigelow. (No. 535, Wright.)" (Same comment as preceding.) *Leptoglossis viscosa* (Torrey) Millan, Darwiniana 5:489. 1941. Probably it was the influence of the American Code, which accepted page priority as binding, that led to the revival of the name *Nierembergia viscosa*, by which this species has recently been called. Gray, in uniting the two Torreyan species, deliberately chose the epithet *texana* in preference to *viscosa* (l.c., p. 165), and under current rules, his choice must be followed. Millan evidently had not seen Gray's com-

ments when he excluded the species from the genus *Nierembergia*.

Leptoglossis texana is a perennial which, like so many in Texas, may flower the first year from seed. It suggests a *Phlox* with light purple or purple-pink corolla, blooming late March—early May and rarely in October. All collections examined were from Val Verde County, on limestone substrates.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA Miers var. CAERULEA (Miers) Millan, Darwiniana 5: 521. 1941. *N. caerulea* Miers. (For full synonymy see Millan, l.c.). The Cup Flower, native of north central Argentina (Cordoba and San Luis provinces, according to Millan), may be grown as an annual, flowering the first year from seed. In reality it is a miniature, semi-evergreen shrub, usually less than a foot high, losing its leaves in severe winters, but not dying to the ground. The flowers are produced in abundance in spring (April—June, according to time of planting) and less freely until fall. The corolla is purplish blue (rarely white) with a small, greenish white eye; the limb is shallowly cupped rather than flat, a feature not easily seen in herbarium specimens, which suggest a species of *Gilia* or *Linanthus*. As yet this is no more than a waif, but it may in time become established. There are two specimens at SMU. DALLAS CO.: Irving, on a trash pile, Mrs. W. J. Harkey, 14 May 1962. WILLIAMSON CO.: Georgetown, no habitat given (but collected for a wild plant), Caroline Dormon, April, 1958.

These comments have been based primarily on collections at SMU, supplemented by live plants of *Nierembergia* in my garden in Dallas, and specimens of *Leptoglossis* examined on a visit to the University of Texas in Austin.

REFERENCES

- GRAY, ASA. 1877. Characters of some new or little known genera of plants. *Leptoglossis* subg. *Brachyglossis*. Proc. Amer. Acad. 12: 164—165.
- MILLAN, ROBERTO. 1941. Revision de las especies del genero *Nierembergia*. Darwiniana 5: 487—547.
- MORTON, C. V. 1944. Taxonomic studies of tropical American plants. Notes on *Boucheitia*. Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29: 72—73. (Considers *B. erecta* of Texas distinct from *B. anomala* of Argentina and Uruguay.)